

Partly cloudy and moderate temperature to-day and to-morrow.

Highest temperature yesterday, 53; lowest, 45. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 66—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1922.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
WITHIN 500 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

ANGORA PROCLAIMS END OF SULTANATE; NULLIFIES TREATIES

Assembly Announces Palace of Sublime Porte Passes Into History.

WILL ELECT CALIPH

Asserts Turkish Government Will Be Keystone of the Caliphate.

ENDS DUAL RULE SYSTEM

Declares Void All Agreements by Constantinople Since March, 1920.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3 (Associated Press).—An end to the Sultunate in Turkey has been unanimously decreed by the Grand National Assembly sitting at Angora. The executive and legislative powers of the country have been conferred by the assembly upon the nation, and the Palace of the Sublime Porte, which "through corrupt ignorance for several centuries provoked numerous ills for the country, has passed into the domain of history."

A Caliph is to be chosen by the assembly from a member of the Osmanli dynasty to succeed the Sultan. The assembly announced that the Turkish Government would remain the keystone of the Caliphate. The choice of the Caliph is to be that member of the imperial family who is the best instructed, the best educated, the most honest and the wisest.

The assembly also declared null and void all treaties entered into by the Constantinople Government since March 16, 1920. The decision was followed by the proclamation of a national holiday and the firing of a salute of 101 guns.

Sultan Holds Council.

Notwithstanding the Assembly's decree the Sultan presided this afternoon at an extraordinary council of his ministers. The Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, and his colleagues discussed the Sultan's hand on the occasion of the prophet's birthday, renewed their pledge of loyalty and expressed indignation at the action of the Angora Government.

It is reported that the Sultan had disputed the legal character of the Angora decision. Some of the Turkish afternoon newspapers to-day announce that the abdication of the Sultan is only a question of hours, but the ministers of the sublime Porte apparently take no such pessimistic view of the situation.

Monarchist and Turkish Moderate circles anticipate internal dissension and assert that the step of the Angora Government is a triumph for the Bolshevik policy in the Near East and a prelude to the Sovietization of Turkey.

Grand Vizier Protests.

Grand Vizier Tewfik Pasha has telegraphed Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader, that any measure promulgated by the Angora Government is null and void. He declared that the Sultan's position abroad. Tewfik added that the Allies would benefit at the expense of the Turkish people. He declared that the cause of division between the National Assembly and the palace and endeavor to pose as protectors of the caliphate. He called attention to the "treason" of worldwide reaction which the Assembly's attitude might cause in Mohammedan countries, thus jeopardizing the fruits of the victory of the Turks over the Greeks.

Since the world war the ruling power of Turkey has been claimed by the Sultan's Government at Constantinople and the Nationalists, with their capital at Angora. The present Nationalist assembly has declared that the Sultan's position abroad. Tewfik added that the Allies would benefit at the expense of the Turkish people. He declared that the cause of division between the National Assembly and the palace and endeavor to pose as protectors of the caliphate. He called attention to the "treason" of worldwide reaction which the Assembly's attitude might cause in Mohammedan countries, thus jeopardizing the fruits of the victory of the Turks over the Greeks.

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Associated Press).—The action of the National Assembly means that the Sultan's Government in Turkey will be periodically elected without permanent prerogative, all power being in the hands of the National Assembly.

Oppose Voiding of Treaties.

PARIS, Nov. 3 (Associated Press).—The end of the "Government of Turkey" and its replacement by the "Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey" is considered by the semi-official Constantinople press without force of law rather than the creation of a new one. Politically, the newspaper points out, it puts an end to the question of admitting the "Government of Turkey" to the Constantinople Government to any extent.

The repudiation of the treaties, conventions and contracts entered into by the Constantinople Government since March 16, 1920, the date of the British occupation of Constantinople, is challenged by the Temps on the ground that the Angora Government cannot succeed the Constantinople Government without inheriting the obligation assumed by its predecessors. The Temps draws attention likewise to the fact that the repudiation includes the Treaty of Sevres.

The Allies have made strong representations to the Government at Angora, following the discovery by French officers in Eastern Thrace three years ago and picked up a Greek British who was estimated as high as 30,000 men. It is feared that only the most energetic efforts can prevent a serious violation of the armistice terms by the Turkish forces in Eastern Thrace.

In connection with the arrival to-night of Count de Saint-Aulaire, French Ambassador to Greece, it was reported that he was rapidly approaching agreement with Premier Poincaré, on the basis of the Near East and other issues.

Theoretical and Hotel and Restaurant. Advertising will be found on Page 8.

The Letters of Franklin K. Lane SAYS POLITICS CURSED WHOLE WAR PROGRAM

Hoover and McAdoo at Swords Drawn, Adds One of the Letters of Lane, Who Describes His Efforts to Overcome the Apathy of Wilson and the Cabinet.

THE NEW YORK HERALD publishes herewith another installment of the letters written by Franklin K. Lane while Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Wilson. These letters form a highly valuable contribution to history. They will appear in THE NEW YORK HERALD every day until the series is completed.

THIRD INSTALLMENT.
(Copyright 1923 by Anne W. Lane.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1918.

As I entered the building this morning Dr. Parsons met me. I asked him how the cyanide plant was getting on. His reply was to ask if he might request the War Department to allow us to make the contract—that he could have the whole thing done in two days. This is where we are at the end of more than six months of effort. It is hopeless! We find the process, everything—but cannot get the contract, through the intricate, infinite fault findings and negligence of the War Department.

Manning came to see me to say that he expected, after the Overman bill was passed, that the President would take over the gas work—order it into the War Department. He had been asked twice if he could be tempted by a uniform into that Department, and had said that he was freer as a civilian—had planned the work and gathered the force as a civilian, and would not leave the department. He felt damned sore and indignant that a work so well done should be the subject of envy, and possibly be made less effective and useful.

Everett Macy lunched with me and told me the sad story of the mis-handling of labor affairs by the Shipping Board. He had gone to the Pacific coast, and with his colleagues, Colgate and others, made an agreement with the shipbuilding trades. Five dollars and twenty-five cents for machinists, &c. In Seattle, however, because of one firm's bidding for labor, he felt that there would have to come a strike before this schedule would be accepted. Before he got back the threatened strike came, and then the demand of the men for a 10 per cent. bonus was accepted to upsetting all other settlements in San Francisco, Portland, Los Angeles, &c. Result, 10 per cent. gain everywhere. And now the Eastern and Southern men ask the Pacific scale, and he can't see how it can be avoided, nor can I. They will have to standardize all wages.

Poor chap, his advice was scorned, for he protested against the bonus being given to Seattle, and as he said, "If it had not been wartime I would have resigned." To increase the men in the South to this unprecedented scale will not get more ships, he fears, but less, for they will not work if they have wages in four days equal to seven days' needs. I advised for standardization. He said the Navy would not hear of it, as it would demoralize their yards.

Politics, politics, curse of the country! It has gotten into the whole war program. Hoover and McAdoo are at swords drawn. Hoover has signed by the three Premiers—George, Clemenceau and Orlando—crying for wheat and charging us with not keeping our word—and starvation threatening all three countries—in fact, almost sure, because we have not been able to get the wheat to the ships; and all the while we will come revolution if it gets bad enough.

Prime Minister Bonar Law's camp is jubilant, believing that Lloyd George cannot produce, and that Labor's crushing defeat in municipal voting clears the road for the Conservative steam roller to go in with a working majority. The question in all England is: Will the little Welshman at the last minute work his wizardry by changing the complexion of the whole campaign?

The soundest opinion already concedes the success of Bonar Law. Labor's minority rout has soured the political deck in such a way that unless the Lloyd Georgeans have a remarkably strong card up their sleeve, the new Premier will be able to defy suggestions of a coalition.

J. H. Balderson in the Outlook has strikingly revised his last week's figures, now favors the Conservatives, giving them 150 seats and reducing Labor to 115. He gives the Independent Liberals 16 and the Lloyd Georgeans only 55. These figures give Bonar Law a majority of 61 over all.

The Manchester Liberals significantly deny the action of the Independent Liberals and the Coalitionists, and this may have widespread influence before the day. If their strength elsewhere can be solidified English politics may see a handshake between Lloyd George and the Conservative party.

One day in the meantime the movement in Manchester to-night when he said: "In time the Liberals will know what are the real relations between Lloyd George and the Conservative party." The Independents are pledged to immediate withdrawal of the British forces from Iraq in the Near East, which they think will have a tremendous appeal to

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

the question is not simple, for

INQUISITIVE WOMAN IN A SECRET TRYST SAW HALL KILLING

Left Admirer in Meeting Place on Phillips Farm, Attracted by Noise.

MAN NOT A WITNESS

Mott Says Case Is Well in Hand; May Go to Grand Jury Wednesday.

MYSTERY CAR IS LOCATED

James Mills Feels Sure No Stranger Slew His Wife and the Rector.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 3.—The proximity of election day will postpone definite action in the Hall-Mills murder mystery, it was ascertained to-day, and instead of the Grand Jury getting the case on Monday as has been expected, no witnesses will go before that body until Wednesday or possibly Thursday, depending on the state of the regular Grand Jury calendar in Somerset.

When the case is presented the witnesses will be few. Mrs. Jane Gibson, the woman farmer, who has said that she saw Mrs. Hall on the Phillips farm on the night of the murder, September 14, will be called. It is possible, too, that Barbara Tough and Louise Geist, servants in the Hall home, will be brought up. With these witnesses and possibly with Mrs. Gibson alone Wilbur A. Mott, Special Deputy Attorney-General, will ask for an indictment, and it may be said that he fully expects to get what he asks.

Following the finding of an indictment, or two indictments, arrests will be made. There will be no arrests before the indictments are found, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Will Have Stronger Case.

Furthermore, Mr. Mott will have a much stronger case than he will present to the Grand Jury and he will be ready to go to trial as soon after the arrests are made as is convenient for the other side and consistent with the court calendar. In other words, Mr. Mott has his whole case well in hand to-night.

Working in a secret place, Mr. Mott has achieved what Prosecutor Stricker of Middlesex county sought to accomplish, the examination of witnesses without interference. He has questioned many persons who know something about the case, among them a business man and another man, mentioned frequently in connection with the case, who had confided that he, with a girl or woman, was in the neighborhood of the Phillips farm at the time of the murder.

It is learned, though not from official sources, that the woman saw a part of the tragedy. It is understood the man did not. The two were together, but curiously moved the woman to leave their secret meeting place to-day when the noise was all about. Thus, the woman is able in part, it is understood, to corroborate the story told by Mrs. Elinger.

On the second night, the name of the woman and man are being withheld, for Mr. Mott's method is to hold back everything that he can.

Mott's Aid in New Brunswick.

Mr. Mott's chief assistant, James F. Mason, Essex county detective, was in New Brunswick for some hours to-day, but Mott expected to return here to-morrow, but he may not come. Either here or in Newark he will call for a brief re-examination, within a day or so, of the two girls in his case, including the Tough woman and Louise Geist. He will not seek to examine Mrs. Hall again. Everything that the case has to offer will be made public in the newspaper interview she granted on Wednesday.

On the third night, when Mr. Mason went to Newark to-day, Charlotte Mills and Mrs. Gibson also rode and the trio met at the Newark station, giving rise to a report that the two girls had been taken to Mott for further examination. It was stated later, and on good authority, that this was not the case, and that Charlotte was merely paying her usual week end visit to her sister in Paterson, while Mrs. Gibson went to Newark to meet her mother and returned to this town in a few hours.

There is much speculation as to whom Mott will charge with the actual commission of the crime, that is, the actual killing of Hall and Mrs. Mills. There is a report to-night that the authorities have eliminated from their list the names of two brothers who have figured from time to time. There is no likelihood for the elimination of either name, and authorities. It may be said, despite alibis and other obstacles are not eliminating any one. In this respect, the situation is exactly what it was three weeks ago, before some of the alibis were absolutely proved, as they have been since.

Can't Find Driver.

The car of mystery has been located. It appears, and can be produced at any time, but there is a new mystery of its whereabouts. It is exactly what others have been unable to determine up to the present who it was that drove the particular car on the night of the murder. This and final determination as to which man did the actual killing are two things that are delaying action. Election day, with its

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Continued on Page Three.

Mark Now 6,400 to \$1;
Rush to Buy Stocks

BERLIN, Nov. 3 (Associated Press).—Foreign holders of marks and the German speculative public continue to storm the Berlin Bourse in frantic efforts to invest marks, which they believe are doomed, in stock securities of all kinds. The demand centered on industrials and shipping shares, quotations freely reaching figures above 10,000 to 12,000 per cent. of par values. The mark fell to 6,400 to the dollar. The Reichsbank's weekly return shows a currency increase for the last week in October of approximately \$5,500,000,000 marks. The floating debt on November 1 was 600,000,000,000 marks.

3 GIRLS DEAD, 2 DYING AFTER BIG LOFT FIRE

Two Lose Lives by Diving From Windows in East Thirteenth Street.

HEATER LIGHTS COMBS

Seven Young Women in Hospitals Suffering From Blast and Smoke.

A heap of inflammable combs on an electric plate in the novelty factory of S. H. Shreiber & Co., Inc., 16 East Thirteenth street, burst into flames yesterday afternoon, and before the flames conquered the ensuing fire two young women had leaped from the third floor to the street, dying almost instantly, and seven were so badly burned and otherwise hurt that the death list may grow to five. One of them died last night in Bellevue.

The young women were at work in Solomon Marx's garment shop. The building is only three stories high. Marx's place is on the top floor.

The fire was furious while it lasted, but the smoke from the burning celluloid was intense. The girls in Marx's place were so terrified that discipline that might have saved all of them was out of the question.

Only Two Unhurt.

There were eleven women in the Marx establishment. Only two escaped without injury and these got away by listening to a workman who let them through a skylight to an adjoining roof.

The dead:

Hattie Kufahl, 32, 1104 East New York avenue, Brooklyn.

Marie Fratelli, 22, believed to have lived in Harlem.

Rose Krelberg, 18, 29 Herzl street, Brooklyn.

The injured:

Frances Aragon, 18, 2222 Fifth avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

Gertrude Hamlin, 23, Y. W. C. A., 115 East Twenty-first street; Bellevue.

Marie Bellocqut, 27, 138 West Third street; St. Vincent's.

Anastasia Bralovsky, 27, 173 East 11th street; St. Vincent's.

Freda Lothringer, 23, 260 Beach Sixty-seventh street, Arverne; St. Vincent's.

Solomon Marx, 34, 644 Saratoga avenue, Brooklyn.

Bessie Levy, 22, 361 Hegenan avenue, Brooklyn.

Theodore Rosenzweig, 37 East Fourth street, who was in the Shreiber place, gave to Fire Marshal Brophy the clearest story of what happened. It was all right to have the combs on the electrically heated plate. It is necessary to heat them before stuffing them with brilliantine. Fire Commissioner Drennan said that he could find no violation of the law. But it is possible that something went wrong with the wiring or the connections.

At any rate, according to Rosenzweig the combs went up in a puff of yellow flame and a cloud of black smoke that strangled as soon as it struck the nostrils. Rosenzweig and another man tried to get down to the street by a telephone directory and the other man an overcoat. But the flames spurred across the place to another heap of material for combs. Nearly fifty or sixty pounds of it. They tried to stop the fire with sand and water but the heavy smoke won.

Girls Dive From Windows.

The smoke seeped out of the windows and upward. It curled in the open window of the Marx place. The extraordinarily hot flame followed the smoke and the Marx place. Marie Fratelli and Hattie Kufahl literally dove out of front windows. There were those in the crowd who say that they saw others trying to hold the two girls back. At least they succeeded in stopping others from leaping.

The firemen were quick but not quick enough. Before ladies men could reach Marie and Hattie the two girls let go. Their bodies hit the projecting roof of a bay window below and came off into the street. Their hair was blown off and their bodies were badly injured. Hattie Kufahl died instantly, or nearly instantly. Marie lived long enough to be helped into an ambulance.

Solomon Marx pulled himself on the gilt and leaped. He landed in his feet on the bay window roof and stood there waiting for others to jump. Three girls followed him. One by one he caught them and steadied them long enough to make the rest of the descent to the street possible.

But Freda Lothringer was not to be steadied so easily. She struck Marx so heavily that she carried him to the street with her. His right arm was broken. Fire Chief Quin entered the place with a hose playing on him.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

BUS INSURANCE MAN SAYS OWNERS PAID \$300 AND UP' GRAFT

Also Charges Sinnott Firm Intimidated Drivers to Get Business.

FORGERY IS ASSERTED

Dummy - Treasurer Didn't Know He Belonged to West Farms Line.

SIGNED TO HELP FRIEND

Shearn Attacks Later Use of Signature in 'Tom' O'Neil Company.

The Transit Commission's investigation of the municipally operated bus lines yesterday was again redolent of graft and of what Counselor Clarence J. Shearn has branded "rotten politics."

The session also yielded another chapter in the story of the West Farms Bus Corporation, the concern through the fraudulent organization of which many thousands of dollars of easy money were poured into the coffers of Under Sheriff Tom O'Neil of the Bronx and the late Arthur H. Murphy, a Tammany leader of the same borough, and his estate.

Perjury is not the only felony for which one of the men who took part in this deal is likely to be prosecuted. It was disclosed yesterday that forgery also apparently played a part.

Austin P. Fox of the real estate and brokerage insurance firm of Fox & Fox testified that bus operators and bus owners who aspired to be appointed to service on some of the lucrative lines had to give up sums ranging "from \$300 up," which graft apparently found its way, through more or less circuitous channels, into the pockets either of city officials or their subordinates.

This witness charged that Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, sought to put the seal of the city on direct evidence of graft, and that it was only when, through the activities of the witness, these stories had found their way into the newspapers that Mr. Whalen consented to have an investigation made by M. B. Fertig, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

To that investigator Mr. Fox & Fox testified that bus operators and bus owners who aspired to be appointed to service on some of the lucrative lines had to give up sums ranging "from \$300 up," which graft apparently found its way, through more or less circuitous channels, into the pockets either of city officials or their subordinates.

This witness charged that Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, sought to put the seal of the city on direct evidence of graft, and that it was only when, through the activities of the witness, these stories had found their way into the newspapers that Mr. Whalen consented to have an investigation made by M. B. Fertig, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

To that investigator Mr. Fox & Fox testified that bus operators and bus owners who aspired to be appointed to service on some of the lucrative lines had to give up sums ranging "from \$300 up," which graft apparently found its way, through more or less circuitous channels, into the pockets either of city officials or their subordinates.

This witness charged that Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, sought to put the seal of the city on direct evidence of graft, and that it was only when, through the activities of the witness, these stories had found their way into the newspapers that Mr. Whalen consented to have an investigation made by M. B. Fertig, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

To that investigator Mr. Fox & Fox testified that bus operators and bus owners who aspired to be appointed to service on some of the lucrative lines had to give up sums ranging "from \$300 up," which graft apparently found its way, through more or less circuitous channels, into the pockets either of city officials or their subordinates.

This witness charged that Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, sought to put the seal of the city on direct evidence of graft, and that it was only when, through the activities of the witness, these stories had found their way into the newspapers that Mr. Whalen consented to have an investigation made by M. B. Fertig, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

To that investigator Mr. Fox & Fox testified that bus operators and bus owners who aspired to be appointed to service on some of the lucrative lines had to give up sums ranging "from \$300 up," which graft apparently found its way, through more or less circuitous channels, into the pockets either of city officials or their subordinates.

This witness charged that Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, sought to put the seal of the city on direct evidence of graft, and that it was only when, through the activities of the witness, these stories had found their way into the newspapers that Mr. Whalen consented to have an investigation made by M. B. Fertig, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

To that investigator Mr. Fox & Fox testified that bus operators and bus owners who aspired to be appointed to service on some of the lucrative lines had to give up sums ranging "from \$300 up," which graft apparently found its way, through more or less circuitous channels, into the pockets either of city officials or their subordinates.

This witness charged that Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, sought to put the seal of the city on direct evidence of graft, and that it was only when, through the activities of the witness, these stories had found their way into the newspapers that Mr. Whalen consented to have an investigation made by M. B. Fertig, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

To that investigator Mr. Fox & Fox testified that bus operators and bus owners who aspired to be appointed to service on some of the lucrative lines had to give up sums ranging "from \$300 up," which graft apparently found its way, through more or less circuitous channels, into the pockets either of city officials or their subordinates.

This witness charged that Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, sought to put the seal of the city on direct evidence of graft, and that it was only when, through the activities of the witness, these stories had found their way into the newspapers that Mr. Whalen consented to have an investigation made by M. B. Fertig, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

To that investigator Mr. Fox & Fox testified that bus operators and bus owners who aspired to be appointed to service on some of the lucrative lines had to give up sums ranging "from \$300 up," which graft apparently found its way, through more or less circuitous channels, into the pockets either of city officials or their subordinates.

This witness charged that Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, sought to put the seal of the city on direct evidence of graft, and that it was only when, through the activities of the witness, these stories had found their way into the newspapers that Mr. Whalen consented to have an investigation made by M. B. Fertig, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

To that investigator Mr. Fox & Fox testified that bus operators and bus owners who aspired to be appointed to service on some of the lucrative lines had to give up sums ranging "from \$300 up," which graft apparently found its way, through more or less circuitous channels, into the pockets either of city officials or their subordinates.

This witness charged that Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, sought to put the seal of the city on direct evidence of graft, and that it was only when, through the activities of the witness, these stories had found their way into the newspapers that Mr. Whalen consented to have an investigation made by M. B. Fertig, Assistant Corporation Counsel.